(c) *Czechoslovakia*

In 1921, in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, of the Jews gainfully occupied 9-2 per cent were employed in the public services and the professions, in Slovakia 7-7, and in Carpatho-Russia 5-4; in the first three (western) provinces, ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Jews have gone in for modern education, while in Slovakia, and still more in Carpatho-Russia, they were until recently opposed to it, adhering to their religious orthodoxy. The percentage of Jews was, in—

	National and Municipal Administration.	[illegible]	Other Officials and in Professions.	Army	Among Officials and in Professions.	Percentage of Jews in the Total Population.
Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia	0-6	0-6	6-6	0-8	2-0	1-3
Carpatho Russia	3-2	7-5	19-7	1-0	7-1	4-5
	6-3	32-1	39-1	3-0	194	154

In the professions the proportion of Jews is in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia five times, in Slovakia four times, and even in Carpatho-Russia two and a half times larger than their percentage of the total population, while in the army and public services it falls short of that percentage.

(d) *Poland*

According to the census of 1921, 40,250 Jews were in the public services and the professions, and 15_5393 in the army,

making 4-3 and 1-6 per cent of the total of Jews gainfully occupied.

In Poland the Jews formed 10- 8 per cent of the total population and 6-8 per cent of all those gainfully occupied, but 4-4 per cent in the army, and 12-4 per cent in the public